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Report from Habana—Mortality statistics.

Assistant Surgeon Trotter, in temporary charge, reports, October 2, 1903, as follows:

Week ended September 26, 1903:

Health certificates issued	169
Vessels inspected and issued bills of health	17
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected	678
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	334
Pieces of baggage inspected	187
Pieces of baggage disinfected	1
Pieces of express inspected	16
Pieces of freight inspected	1,976

I inclose herewith the usual weekly mortuary report of the city of Habana.

Mortuary report of Habana for week ended September 26, 1903.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	24
Pneumonia	2
Bronchitis	1
Enteritis	4
Meningitis	7
Septicæmia	1
Scarlet fever	1
Measles	1
Cancer	3

Total deaths from all causes, 87.

Report from Matanzas—Mortality statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nunez reports, October 6, 1903, as follows: For the week ended October 3, 1903, 5 bills of health were issued to vessels bound for ports in the United States.

Mortality statistics for the period of ten days ending September 30, 1903, are hereby included.

No quarantinable disease has been reported in this district.

Mortality statistics of Matanzas, Cuba, for the third ten days ending September 30, 1903.

	Deaths.		Deaths.
Tuberculosis	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	1
Enteritis	1	Congenital debility	1
Arterio sclerosis	1	Diabetes	1
Athrepsia	3	Typhoid fever	1
Tetanus infantile	1		
Broncho-pneumonia	3	Total	19
Mitral insufficiency	1		

Annual rate of mortality, 14.44. Estimated population, 48,000.

Report from Santiago—Slight earthquake—Mortality statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, September 29, 1903, as follows: Week ended September 26, 1903. Bills of health were issued to four vessels bound for the United States and Porto Rico. No

quarantinable disease has been reported. A slight earthquake was felt at 5.35 a. m. on Saturday, the 26th.

I inclose the weekly abstract of bills of health issued and the mortality statistics for the week.

Mortality statistics for the week ending September 26, 1903.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Causes of death.	Number.
Typhoid fever.....	1
Tubercle of lungs.....	4
Osteo-sarcoma.....	1
Apoplexy.....	1
General paralysis.....	1
Tetanus, infantile.....	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	1
Cirrhosis, atrophic.....	1
Ill-defined or unspecified.....	2
Total.....	13

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 14.85 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

FRANCE.

Plague at Marseille.

Vice Consul General Victor H. Morgan reports, September 15, 1903, to the Department of State as follows:

I have the honor to confirm my cable message of the 13th instant, as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington:*

Nine cases, 1 death, pneumonia. Suspect now officially declared bubonic plague. Isolation complete. No extension past week. Health city excellent.

MORGAN.

Supplementing the foregoing, I have to say that early in the past week several cases of what was at first thought to be pneumonia occurred among the workmen employed in sorting a quantity of imported rags at a cardboard factory in one of the suburbs of Marseille. As plague symptoms were discovered, measures were at once taken to isolate the patients, who were placed in a special hospital outside the limits of the city, the other employees of the factory being also quarantined and kept under close surveillance. The factory itself was immediately subjected to a thorough disinfection, in the course of which it took fire and was destroyed.

I am advised this morning that 1 new case has occurred in the person of a nurse at the plague hospital.

I have deemed it unnecessary to report the outbreak until the disease was officially declared to be bubonic plague. Thanks to the prompt measures taken by the authorities, the trouble has remained confined to the first cases (with the single exception above noted), and no symptoms have been observed among the other persons quarantined. These latter are about to be returned to their homes, which have all been carefully disinfected as a precautionary measure.

In view of these facts and of a sharp fall in the temperature, there is every reason to believe that the port is in no danger of an epidemic.